## Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-8-8:15-Buffalo Bill's AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaude ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.

CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show-8 to 1-Roof Garden,

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-5:15-Harbor Lights. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO-Glimore's Band-Vaudeville. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-The Mikado.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vandeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and
8 to 11-Scenograph of the World's Fair. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-

MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals-Evening-Lalia Rookh and Magnificent Fireworks. POLO GROUNDS-2-Raseball.

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## Business Aonces.

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A Japanese cruiser of the first class has been sunk by the Chinese warship Tsi-Yuen; at the battle of Yashen Corean troops fought on the Japanese side. - Plots to assassinate Premier Dupuy have been foiled by the French and Spanish police. === it is said that the Vigilant may not race again in English waters after the match for the Wolverton Cup to-day, A force sent by the Boers against the marauding Kaffirs in the Transvaal has been

Congress.-Only the Senate in session; Mr. Harris's motion to appoint Mr. White to the vacant place on the Finance Committee was put over until to-day after a spirited debate; Mr. Murphy offered a resolution that there shall be no more tariff legislation this session.

Domestic.-Showalter won the "Staats Zeitung" sliver challenge cup at the tournament of the State Chess Association at Buffalo. === Allx trotted the fastest three miles on record at the Terre Haute racing track. === The Neel brothers defeated Foote and Howland in the National Eastern tennis doubles at Narragansett broken at the L. A. W. National meet, Denver.

City and Suburban .- The Cunard Line steamer

5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes - Mrs. Rhoda to making payments for police "protection." The funeral of Elliott Roosevelt took place. New-York beat St. Louis at baseball by a score of 7 to 6. \_\_\_\_ The Granger shares advanced on the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend was active and weak, and the only Industrial stock which recorded a material gain was General Electric.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 71%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

People who travel by the Long Island Railroad will rejoice in the action taken by the police of Long Island City yesterday, at the instance of Mayor Sanford, to put a stop to the use of soft coal on the engines of that company. Six firemen were arrested on the charge of vio- he brings about disastrous results. lating the Penal Code and also the sanitary regulations of Long Island City. Apparently there is to be a legal fight to a finish. All who live near the railway tracks at Hunter's Point find the smoke from soft coal intolerable; it is also a serious nuisance to travellers when used on the engines of passenger trains. The company can expect no public sympathy in this controversy.

There seems to have been ample provocation for the animated words uttered by President Choate in the Constitutional Convention yesterday in opposition to Mr. Mulqueen's motion for an adjournment over to-day. His summary of the principal subjects to be considered and disposed of is enough to impress on every delegate the necessity of diligent and unremitting devotion to business if the Convention is to finish its work in the next four weeks. It is not a creditable circumstance that fifty-five delegates have secured leave of absence for to-day, and it appears that a considerable number besides are absent without leave. The Convention has a task of the most important character to perform, and the people of the State expect it to do its duty thoroughly.

After their day of solid work yesterday the scientists who are meeting in Brooklyn will en- and this result now seems improbable—the in joy all the more the relaxation provided for fine there is no doubt that they will be the source of much pleasure and profit. The members of the American Association and the allied mission work among the Indians, and eventually societies listened yesterday to not less than eighty-eight papers. The range of topics was wide. Most of the papers were of a technical

ciated only by experts when read in the com- selves to the conditions of a high-revenue, Span-

plete proceedings of the association; some, however, were of a popular and practical nature. The men of science have been favored with capital weather, and must have formed favorable opinions of Brooklyn as a watering-place.

For the first time in the history of transatlantic travel a steamship leaving Liverpool on Saturday has landed her passengers in New-York on the following Friday. This astonishing record has been made by the Campania, which is literally out of sight compared with all her rivals. No vessel can pass Quarantine after sunset. The Campania had eight minutes to, spare when she reached that point last evening, but 'twas enough, and she got to her dock in time to let her passengers sleep on land on the seventh night after leaving the other side. The time of the passage was 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes. This gives the Campania the record in both directions, and justly entitles her to be called the Queen of the Atlantic.

Although the "popgun" policy has made no progress to speak of, there are still Democrats who look on it as the embodiment of all wisdom in existing conditions and circumstances. So another bill of the "popgun" order has been brought forward in the House, in the interest, it appears, of Mr. Tarsney, of Kansas City. Its chances of passage in that branch of Congress are meagre, and in the Senate it would clearly have no show at all. The "popgua" bills already there are almost hopelessly tied up in the Finance Committee, despite the sudden determination of the Democrats to fill the vacancy in that body. Meantime Senator Murphy has introduced a resolution postponing all action on tariff matters until the short session, and in the present temper of the Senate its adoption is not mlikely.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOUND MONEY. If President Cleveland is well enough to listen to suggestions, his friends should call his attention to the fact that his present attitude has a most unfavorable influence, which he cannot at all desire, upon the confidence of the world in the maintenance of a sound currency by the United States. Last year he was widely honored because, by his flat declaration that he would veto a bill dangerous to the currency, he killed the Senate's silver compromise, From that time the world's confidence has been in Mr. Cleveland's soundness and firmness of purpose, and not at all in Congress. The House was for free coinage; the Democratic majority of the Senate had agreed upon a daugerous bill; and it was plain, as it has been ever since, that nothing except the President would stand in the way of mischief.

But now the world sees his will defied and defeated, his own firmness of conviction of purpose so subjugated that he appears to surrender completely to a bill the pertidy and dishonor of which he has publicly denounced. It sees, yet more, that he is thus subjugated to all appearance by the very same Senatorial majority which he resisted last year. If his stoutness of conviction and sturdiness of resistance have been broken in so humiliating a fashion, what assurance remains that the same soft-money majority in Congress will not now work any mischief it pleases? Does the President bow to the dictates of a Democratic caucus, which has made the Tariff bill a party measure? In like manner, but far more easily and surely, it would make a free-colnage or any other soft-money bill a party measure. Is he more anxious to have something done by Congress to settle vexed questions, or appear to settle them, than he is to have them settled right? The same argument will with equal force move him to yield to the majority of his party in regard to the money question.

Has he in fact surrendered already, at least mentally? The question is pertinent, because the pending revenue bill which he is expected to sign must operate powerfully to break down the ability of the Government to maintain gold payments. It opens the door to a large increase of imports, and is directly prompted by a desire to secure such imports, in order to give the Pier. === Three more world's records were people cheaper woollens and other goods from abroad; but this flood of imports is threatened superintendent in 1852 to introduce scientific Col. == The dynamite gun tests were con- at a time when the foreign demand for Ameri- methods. With this session of Congress the can products is light, and shows no signs of it creasing. With wheat at almost the lowest Campania broke the record from Queenstown to point ever known exports are abnormally low, this port by over three hours, making the run in and the decrease in value of exports compared with last year in breadstuffs alone was nearly Sanford testified before the Police Commissioners | \$11,000,000 in the month of July. The President cannot fail to see that the expected flood of imports threatens to take gold away from the country, and he is well aware that the duties on imports are no longer paid in gold, but practically the whole of them in paper. To refuse paper by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Distilling and demand gold at the custom houses would put a premium on gold at once.

If the world loses its confidence in President Cleveland's strength of resistance, how can it look hopefully upon the monetary prospect here But every foreign holder of American securities or of claims against this country who loses faith that our Government will maintain gold payments has at once a possible difference of 50 per cent or more to urge him to withdraw his capital from this country before the change to a silver basis may come. It is easy to foresee that, if foreign apprehension increases only slightly, the withdrawals from this country may be large. But already men are seriously asking, and with some reason, whether the combination which passed the Whiskey and Sugar bill did not bargain for certain monetary legislation also, and by that means hold part of the votes it secured. If the Sugar Trust holds the reins over the President, other people know it, and will not be slow to use their power. The responsibility rests with him if, by breaking public confidence in the Government's integrity of purpose,

## RECONQUEST OF BLUEFIELDS.

The details of the reoccupation of Bluefields by the Nicaraguans from Rama and Greytown are intelligible only upon the assumption that Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon a policy of non-intervention. Chief Clarence and his followers were unable to make a stand against superior force. The town was captured and the Mosquito flag hauled down. There were two American cruisers outside the lagoon with a British warship, but the marines seem to have been withdrawn as soon as the Nicaraguan garrison was massed in sufficient strength to maintain order in the town. The British cruiser carried away to Port Limon several hundreds of refugees. The American residents were disappointed by the refusal of the commanders of the Columbia and Marblehead to intervene actively on their behalf. The commanders apparently had received stringent orders to maintain neutrality, and to allow the Nicaraguans and the negroes and Indians of the Reservation to settle their differences them-

selves. Unless this policy be changed by instructions from the British Government to its naval representative to reinstate Chief Clarence by forcecorporation of the Reservation with the Repubthem to-day. A number of excursions to inter- lie under Spanish administration and law canesting points have been arranged, on both land | not be deferred. It will involve the repudiation and water, and as the weather promises to be of the Treaty of Managua and the abrogation of the Reservation's privileges of home rule It will also imperil the continuance of Moraviar supplant Protestantism as the religion of the Reservation. American merchants, who have been engaging in business there under a lowand abstruse character, and will be fully appre- revenue, English tariff, will have to adapt them-

ish tariff. The banana trade will not be affected, as the fruit has come from Rama and plantations previously in Nicaraguan territory. The mahogany and rubber trade probably will be subjected to restrictions and taxation imposed by the new order of government. Imports of all kinds will have to pay higher duties.

The occupation of the Reservation will probably be followed by the opening of a raflway through the Central American forest from Lake Nicaragua to Rama and thence to Bluefields. This will furnish an outlet on the Caribbean Sea for the coffee and other produce of the fertile western plateau, and will develop the resources of the whole country. The Reservation, while well governed by the Jamaicans and Chief Clarence, has not been capable of making any substantial progress. The new order will bring in British influence under the form of a railway syndicate, but the Spaniards of the West Coast, while they are ready to invite capital from England for public works, will defend their territories and resent intervention in domestic affairs. The Moravian missionaries and the Jamaicans will be the chief losers from the change of government. The Indians will not suffer, and the American merchants in due time will be reconciled to the new conditions,

#### "BEAT AND BANGED."

A great many things have happened in two years. So much history has been packed into this period, and the history has been so full of disappointment, distress and disaster, that to many people who have worried through it there seems a long stretch of years in the retrospect to look back only to the opening days of the fall of 1892. The country was prosperous then. Business was active; the mills were humming and the forges and furnaces aglow; the wheels of commerce were whirling merrily, the marts of trade were crowded, enterprise and thrift were everywhere promoted by the expectation of rea sonable rewards, capital and labor found employment and remuneration for each other with a large measure of contentment walked hand in hand. But the Democratic party was out of business and off the payrolls, and extremely anxious to be put in charge of the Government and on the payrolls Its preachers and apostles were going about all through that fall of 1892 telling people who had no reason for dissatisfaction with existing conditions how hard their lot was, how heavily they were taxed without knowing it, how much richer some persons were than others and how unjust it was, and how the great Democratic party, if brought to power, would cure these evils, make an end of inequality and injustice, remove the taxes that the oppressed poor were paying without knowing it, make everything serene and everybody happy.

We are a queer people. So human! And so fallible! We went and followed the example of the farmer to whom a plausible person came one day with a long story about how his fields were unscientifically cultivated, his cattle not properly cared for, his crops left ungathered, and his entire property so neglected that in a few years it would run to waste. The farmer listened at first incredulously, for as he looked over the farm everything seemed to be in a growing condition, the cattle well cared for, the crops gathered in season, and each harvest so profitable that he lived comfortably and had money in the bank. But the stranger was plausible and persistent. He read to the farmer nights from Adam Smith and David A. Wells about science and political economy until he had the agriculturist so mixed that he hardly knew whether he was farming the land or farming the revenue. But he was very much dissatisfied with the general tendency of things on the farm. And then he hired the plausible and persistent political economist to superintend the farm. At the end of the first day the new superintendent reported. He looked sweaty and distressed. Have you cut the grass in the ten-acre lot?" said the farmer. "Well, yes," said the political conomist: "we've cut a good deal of it and the "rest we've beat and banged so that it won't "live." He didn't have another chance to cut

grass on that farm. The American people hired that kind of a party but in superintendence of the country's industries ends its first day's work. And its report to the people is: "Well, we've cut down a and banged so that they can't live." It is not likely that the party will have another chance after this Congress to cut down the industries of the country or beat and bang them so that they can't live. That is the encouraging side of human nature. It does not often make the same mistake twice in quick succession.

FRENCH ROYALISTS AND THE REPUBLIC. The latest manifesto of the Count of Paris is an interesting document, deserving rather more attention than, amid the uproar of Anarchists and the war in the East, it has generally received. This claimant of the throne which no is a Frenchman, and a man of sense; a better some of his followers are. There are those in his party who would, if they could, make any other government than his impossible. They would assail the Republic on every possible oc easion, and join forces with any and all of its foes. They would even plunge it into anara "savior of society." It was in such a spirit that they intrigued with the mountebank Boulanger, and played into the hands of the "Reds." Perhaps the Count himself was momentarily seduced into the same unworthy course. If so, he has repented and has brought forth fruits meet for repentance. No doubt he would ascend the throne to-day if that demolished bit of furniture could be rebuilt, and if he could do so without serious injury to the Fatherland. But he is too much a patriot "to wade through slaughter to a throne," or through the wreck of law and order.

His recent utterance was intended to indicate his feeling and attitude toward the Administration of President Casimir-Perier. It has been said that he sent his personal congratulations to that gentleman on his election. This the Count denies. He is doubtless personally friendly to M. Casimir-Perier. But he never, he says, lets personal questions affect his political course; he thinks only of the good of France. From the latter point of view, therefore, he addresses his friends and followers, and exhorts them not to assume an attitude of systematic hostility toward the new President. M. Casimir-Perier has taken office courageously, under difficuit circumstances. If he acquits himself well, and fulfils his promise to restore and maintain order, patriotism forbids the Royalists to add to the difficulties which confront him. More than that, they should loyally support him in everything he does in the direction of order and morality. Such support need not mean confidence. Royalists should hold themselves ready for every emergency. But they have most to gain, both for themselves and for France, by associating themselves with and acting in concert with whatever forces are working, under the Republic, for social defence and for good government.

some further utterances on the same occasion he betrays once more the nature of a Bourbon who never learns and never forgets. What is needed, he says, is to snatch the country from Radical control, to form a strong Administration, and to reinstate God in the schools and

laws of the land. Now the first two things are precisely what M. Casamir-Perier and the Rewhich Gambetta denounced as "the enemy," is utterly out of the question. In demanding it the Count is actually more papal than the Pope himself. With the Cierical party defeated even in Hungary, such a proposition in France is midsummer madness. But apart from this harmless vagary the Pretender's manifesto is eminently sound and sensible. It may not help him to gain the throne. Not even a Bourbon proclamation can effect the impossible. But it will strengthen his claim to the world's respect, and it will be of service to the best interests of

THE CONVENTION AND THE CITIES. At the desire of the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention the article on municipal government, with all the amendments thereto, has been referred back to the committee, which will soon submit a revision of its work. We are glad to learn that Mr. Johnson, of Brooklyn, the sagacious and diligent chairman of the committee, and Mr. Francis, of Troy, whose experience and influence have been of great value in directing and supporting its conclusions, believe that the essential features of the article as reported will be ratified by the Convention. No opposition to the purpose of the provision compelling equal representation of the great parties on election boards has been developed, and the delegates are apparently unantmous in their desire to have this safeguard established in the organic law. The clause authorizing the Legislature to create a State commission to carry out the constitutional mandate may be withdrawn, but its disappearance would not be important, since it is merely permissive, and the idea would still remain as a useful suggestion to future Legislatures. The main thing is to obtain a guarantee of "absolute equality "in the registration of every voter and the count "of every vote," and this the Convention seems resolved to supply.

There is a disposition on the part of some delegates to urge the adoption of a special imendment providing for separate municipal elections. There is no serious objection to this considered by itself, but we see no occasion for it, and there is a semblance of impropriety as well as a possible disadvantage in making the various elements embraced in the general problem of city government questions for disconnected debate and treatment, thus subjecting a comprehensive and symmetrical scheme to the risk of disintegration. Considerable hostility, happily unmarked by bitterness, however, exists among Democratic members of the Convention to the provision giving the Governor power to remove the head of the Police Department in any city and appoint his successor for the term of the Mayor then in office. It was to be expected that this moderate and logical extension of the Governor's authority would be opposed by the party whose adherence to the practice of home rule has been less conspicuous than its professions of devotion to the theory; but we see no reason to modify our opinion that the change proposed would be beneficial in opera-

We have been glad to note a strong disindination among Republican delegates to accept that part of the committee's report which would give the Mayor of a city power to inflict a serious misfortune upon its people, and in a less degree to injure the State, by refusing to let the Legislature interfere. The majority of the committee after careful deliberation determined to recommend this application of the principle of home rule, actuated solely by a desire to promote the common welfare. With a full consciousness, we doubt not, of the dangerous possibilities involved, they concluded that on the whole the probable advantage outwelghed the certain risk. On this point we were constrained disagree with them, and we rejoice at their intimation of a willingness to accept Mr. Choate's suggestion that the Legislature be permitted by a three-fifths' majority to overrule a Mayor's veto. This amendment would provide a valuable defence, if not an entirely adequate security, against audacious schemes of munic ipal mischief. It would, at least, give the people intelligent and determined, it would probably be heeded.

## POSSIBLE REVENUE AND IMPORTS.

The probable revenue under duties imposed in he Senate bill could not be accurately anticipated. There was first the question how far the consumption of the people in their crippled industrial state would be restricted-how much of certain products, whether foreign or domestic they would be able to buy. Then there remained the question what part of the total consumption would be supplied by foreign instead of domestic goods. In scarcely any branch is it possible to answer either question with much accuracy. The aggregate volume of dutiable goods imported during the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$275,190,145, against \$421,856,711 in the previous fiscal year-a decrease of 34.8 Frenchman and a man of better sense than per cent. The decrease in payments through all clearing houses during the same fiscal year was somewhat smaller proportionately-only 27.3 per cent-and this statement covers even for the last year payments in value more than one hundred and sixty times the value of the imported dutiable goods, doubtless exhibiting more nearchy, if thus he could be called to the throne as ly the general change in the consumption of the people. But whether it will continue a quarter to a third smaller than it was two years ago it is difficult to judge.

> There is first the fact that wages have been reduced, and reckoning the difference in hands employed, in time employed, and in rates paid, probably quite as much as the reduction in clearings. But there is the further fact that this production has been progressive, and is not likely to cease under the tariff now proposed. Moreover, the habits of a nation of workers do not alter at once, but gradually, and multitudes exhausted their savings or ran into debt before they came to realize that wages would not be soon restored, and that the scale of expenditures must be lowered. Having these things in mind, it appears not unlikely that the consumption of the people may, for a time at least, be smaller rather than larger than it was crease this probability.

last year. The loss of a large part of the corn crop and of pastures at the West tends to in-As to the proportion of the total consumption which imported goods will supply, it is even more difficult to form any conception. Much is sald of the large accumulation of goods in warehouse, but the value June 30 was only \$43,182,922, about \$4,300,000 larger than a year ago, and there was included \$7,181,856 worth of wool which the pending bill would admit free, leaving about \$36,000,000 of other dutiable articles. From April 30 to June 30 there was a decrease in quantities of timplates, wire rods, bar iron, cotton cloths and woellen cloths, held in warehouse, and but a moderate increase in dress goods. The increase in all manufactures of wool, silk, cotton, flax and earthenware was not large enough to strengthen the idea that unusual quantities of goods had been brought in to anticipate changes of duty. A much more Such are the authoritative "views" of the important matter is the accumulation of goods Count of Paris. They are worthy of him, and in foreign works and warehouses, of which there worthy of a statesmap and a patriot. But in is abundant testimony. That great quantities If we correctly understand the opinion of leadhave been prepared and stored, ready to be rushed into this market as soon as the tariff has been changed, indicates what foreign com-

best know what they may be able to do.

petitors are expecting to do, and perhaps they In some important branches the decrease of

imports during the last quarter of the fiscal year was such as to indicate strongly that, if only publican party have undertaken to do, and are the usual quantities had been manufactured doing very effectively. But the third, which abroad, those retained in foreign hands must means a restoration of that form of Clericalism be large. Thus of women's dress goods the country imported 82,000,000 yards in the fiscal year 1893, only 41,000,000 in the fiscal year 1894, and 5,500,000 in the quarter ending June 30. Of woollen cloths 18,000,000 pounds were imported in 1803, only 7,500,000 in 1894, and in the last quarter less than 1,000,000 pounds. The total value of woollen manufactures imported manship was largely made up of air cushions be was \$38,000,000 in 1893, only \$19,000,000 in 1894, and about \$2,400,000 in the last quarter. The imports of cotton cloths were 45,000,000 yards in 1893, 28,000,000 in 1894, and only 5,000,000 in the last quarter. Imports of silk were \$38,000,000 in 1893, less than \$25,000,000 in 1894, and only \$5,000,000 in the last quarter. Similar comparisons as to other goods show similar comparisons as to other goods show that, if the demand for consumption should be nearly as large as it formerly was, and a part heretofore supplied by domestic works should in future be supplied by imports, more than \$100,000,000 might be drawn from the country very speedily to pay for the mere increase in dutiable goods—a performance which, following 1886. His wife survives him. dutiable goods-a performance which, following the payment of \$58,000,000 for more than 2,100,-000,000 pounds of sugar imported from March 1 to July 1, would make some difference with the

> What a nauseous toddy the Democrats have made with the whiskey and sugar of which they are so fond!

finances of the country.

Ancient Pistol, submissively eating the leek, was not half so grotesque as the Democratic House in the act of accepting a Senate tariff bill which it had sworn by the great horn spoon to defeat at whatever cost. Pistol swore that all sheel should heave for the indignity put upon him, and it looks as though the House were going to the same place on a noise-making mission.

"May I ask, continued the stranger, "now rick you are "". Well, if it will do you any good to know" was the reply, "I suppose I have several hundred thousand pounds." "Well," went on the stranger, "if I were as rick as you and snored as loudly as you I should take a whole car, so as not to interrupt the sleep of others."

It will not be necessary for Republican journals and speakers to condemn the Gorman bill in the October canvass. The Democratic press, following the cue of the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, is arousing the indignation of its own party against it. This preliminary campaign of education is exceedingly thorough,

Great as are the perils that menace Great Britain's rule in India, where nearly 300,000,000 natives are maintained in subjugation by barely 160,000 English, of whom half are soldlers, the dangers that threaten her Empire in Africa are of a much more serious character. In the colonized portions of the Dark Continent the same spectacle is presented of a mere handful of white aliens ruling over millions of indigenous human beings. But instead of the latter being submissive and peace-loving races like the Hindoos, the African trices are essentially warlike, proud of their thews and sinews, brave to a degree and always ready to try conclusions with the whites. This disposition of the population is not only the care in the newly settled territories, such as Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland, but even with the older colonies, such as those of the Cape and Natal. where the blacks already outnumber the whites by ten to one and are rapidly increasing, being attracted by the prospect of good wages, steady employment and security for their possessions. To such an extent is the native population growing in size in South Africa that the British authorities have become a armed thereat, and Prime Minister Rhodes, who runs things to please himself in the southern and central portions of the Dark Continent, has announced his intention of procuring the enactment of a law prohibiting black immigration into British territory, much in the same way as we have excluded the

For the benefit of future historians it may be interesting to recall that it is just ten years since the word Mugwump came into general use in the United States. The evolution of the Mugwump was one of the features of the campaign of 1834, but it cannot truthfully be recorded as an evidence of the survival of the fittest.

Wanted-A well-dressed, respectable-appearing man to run for Mayor; apply to Tammany Hall.

Democratic wreck, the sugar schedule and the income tax will doubtless be found locked in each other's arms. In life they were united, in death not divided,

Governor Flower is literally making himself all | Tribune things to all men in pursuing his campaign for One of the workmen on the big drainage canal a renomination. Before an audience of farmers he plays the farmer and dilates at length on the virtues and blessings of cheese. The next day, perchance, he informs an assembly of commercial travellers that there is not in the State another body so alert and intelligent. Not a word does he say about cheese, but he indulges in no end of taffy; and then he takes pains to have the reporters announce that he spoke in an "offhand, informal manner." There is always this quality in the Governor's speeches. When, in nswer to an appeal from some of the leading business men of the city, he exclaimed "Rats! he was certainly offhand and informal. Too much so, some people thought, but he has never taken back that sentiment. His present progress through the State is arousing deep and general interest. Roswell P. Flower on the stump is an inspiring spectacle.

It is dollars to doughnuts that Senator Gorman is not losing sleep over the scoring which President Cleveland is expected to give hint.

The Democratic statesmen and journalists who assert that the Gorman Tariff bill will bring about an immediate era of prosperity were just as confident last fall that the repeal of the Silver law would make a speedy end of the hard times, But the melancholy failure of the prediction then has not taught them humility.

These are the days of barrels. Barrels for sugar, barrels for whiskey and barrels for the

forward contributions of money for the starying Coreans, but that respectable receiving and distributing agency, excellent so far as it goes, seems hardly equal to the handling of adequate means of relief in a crisis so grave, involving distress and actual famine among seven or eight millions of people fifteen thousand miles away. However, every little helps. Almost all the boasted arts and devices of the West came originally out of the East, printing, gunpowder, the magnetic needle, and so on, and it turns out that the first ironciad ship of war, still preserved, was of Corean origin, built in 1616, and found efficient in the naval conflicts in which that nation was from time to time engaged. It will not help her out in her present crisis and is interesting only as a relic and as an additional testimony of the ingenuity of the Eastern people, and of their primacy in arts and inventions, which the ignorant and presumptuous Occidental has been prone to take unto himself. The Corean ironclad was not a match for the Jean Bart or the Columbia or any of its modern successors, it is true, but it was potent against the antique junks to overcome

ing Democratic journals, the Gorman tariff is not the work of conscientious tariff reformers, but a cowardly and contemptible makeshift devised by an Ohio "railway wrecker," a Troy brewer, a New-Jersey sweat-leather manufacturer and a Maryland trickster financially interested in coal-

carrying railroads; and their fingers are with the drippings of the Sugar Trust If the Democratic press tells the truth, it makes out a tremendous case for an Executive veto. The President will be as blind and as sordid as his coparceners if he signs the Gorman bill.

Nobody can contemplate the shrinkage in the volume of Chairman Wilson's importance as a factor in tariff legislation without being force to the conclusion that the gentleman's state.

was a clear case of overinflation.

## PERSONAL.

Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, delivered a lecture in the Old South Church in Boston the other day. His subject was, "John Winthrop, the Governor of Massachusetts."

A cable dispatch from Nanking, China, dated As-

After the close of his term of office, Governorthen of Georgia will devote his time to the but ness of attracting immigration to Georgia. He was the principal of a school before his election, and recently declined an offer to take charge of a Southern college.

Lord Aberdeen tells the following story of himself; He left London at midnight in a sleeping-car for the North. In the morning when he was awakened he saw a stranger opposite him

"Excuse me," said the stranger, "may I ask g you are rich?" Somewhat surprised, his lordship replied that was tolerably well-to-do.
"May I ask," continued the stranger, "how rice

The model farm of the late John Quincy Adams, in Quincy, Mass., included within its limits the Me "Merry Mount" of Colonial days, where the gayer and more volatile of that time often shocked the Puritanical notions of the good men of Boston, who in consequence sought to bring them under discipline. The estate is situated on Mount Wollasten and fronts upon the sea.

The many American friends of Count Albert de at Madrid, will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the post of Counsellor of the Legation. This brings him upon the last step of the diplomatic ladder below that of Minister. The Count has now ladder below that of Millister. The Count has now been in diplomatic life about eighteen years in cluding five years at Washington as first secretary of legation, and—in the Millister's absence—Charge of Affaires. His father was Judge Advocate of the Italian Army and Navy, and his grandfather one of Cavour's close friends and coadjutors, for some time acting Prime Minister. The Count is married to a American lady, formerly Miss Charlotte Skinner.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 17.-Miss Helen Martin daughter of United States Senator Martin, of this State, entered the novitiate at St. Mary's Catholic Academy here yesterday, intending to become a num. She recently became a convert to the Catholic faith.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A five-year-old Boaton boy's ethical philosophy was brought out the other day, according to Transcript" of that city, when his father told him how glad he was that he had been such a good boy all through a Sunday, when he was left much way, "I haven't been thinking about good. I think I'm better when I don't think about it. I don't think of anything-naughty or anything: I just think about what a good time I'm having."

When Mr. Moody was preaching in Washington last spring, he asserted one day that if Jesus Christ should return to this world in person, and appear in that city. He would not be welcomed, and that the people would not consent to be governed by Him. He asked the audience if they would receive him, and to emphasize his assertion be appealed to an aged colored man sitting near the pulpit: "Would you vote for Him?" The reply came promptly: "Twouldn't do no good. They wouldn't count my vote." Mr. Moody at once changed the subject.—(The Congregationalist.

During the last twelve months photography has been actively employed at the British Royal Observatory at Greenwich. With the astrographs was scope 289 photographs of forty nametes exposes each were made, 220 of which were successful and for catalogue plates, with exposures of six, three and twenty minutes, 508 exposures were made, of which 287 were successful. The number of star fields 387 were successful. The number of star field photographed for the chart was 200, and for the cats logue 367. Sir Henry Thompson has given 55,000 for the erection of a photographic telescope of twenty-

"Laura writes from home that she has bought wheel," said Mrs. Figg to the aunt with whom a wheel," said Mrs. Figs.
she is goending the summer.
"I'm glad to hear that the old fashion is coming
in again," said the old lady. "I allow I'll have to
come up and tech her how to spin,"—(Cincinnat

which the city of Chicago is building brought to the contractor the other day a curious little frag-ment of stone, which had been turned up in the digging. It turned out to be a bit of brown quarts and black oxide of manganese, flecked with pleces of pure gold as large as a pin's head. It was found to assay several thousand dollars to the ton. As the soil is clay, this gold ore could not naturally belong there, but must have been brought down by glaciers from the Lake Superior regions, where

Judge Dick Clark is as full of wit as he is saturated with wisdom. On one occasion he sentenced a client defended by Colonel Reub Arnold for ten years in the penitentiary.

"Please, Your Honor," pleaded Colonel Arnold in "Please, Your Honor," pleaded Colonel Arnold in sentence for a man like that, with all due deference to the court. Look at him, Your Honor, he can't live ten years in his condition.

"Well, Mr. Arnold," replied the judge, "in defence to your wishes the Court will just make it for life, as he can't live ten years. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."—(Atlanta Journal.

Mr. Pence, of Colorado, was making an eloquent

address in the House on Monday night, on the Tariff bill, and, soaring to a high oratorical altitude, pointed to the House clock, and in a solematone exclaimed: "This bill will pass when that clock strikes 10." There was a solemn hush that lasted a second or two, when it was broken by a voice on the Re-

publican side. "That clock doesn't strike, Lafe," It was Mercer, of Nebraska. The House collapsed with laughter, and it was some time before Mr. Pence could regain his equilibrium Pence cornered Mercer at the main door yesterday afternoon, according to "The Washington

Post," and held him.
"Say, Mercer," he said, "I've got a little bill I want you to help me pass. It appropriates a small

sum of money, not enough to cut any figure in the Treasury balance. Will you vote for it?" "The Christian Herald" promises to receive and "Certainly," said Mercer; "what is it for?" "Oh, I want the House to buy a striker for the clock," said Pence, sending Mercer across th lobby

with a slap on the back. HAD HIS REASONS. Little Boy Blue imbibed a stiff horn on being informed there were bulls in the corn for little Boy Blue felt much out of sorts. For little Boy Blue felt much out of sorts. And no wonder, forsooth; he was one of the shorts And no wonder, forsooth; he was one of the shorts.

Louisville horse owners complain of bicy riders who use the "Kiyi." This is described small rubber ball filled with ammonia, and used to squirt the liquid into a horse's eyes when the bicyclist meets a team whose driver does show a readiness to turn out.

Force of Habit.—"You are a good example of what evil habits will bring a man to," remarks the kindhearted woman.

"Yes'm," assented Mr. Dismal Dawson, "Two got so into the habit of lookin' fer work that even when I find it I can't stop to tend to it. I just have to keep on lookin'."—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Chicago wholesale dealer in chewing-gum has made arrangements to send out women as to sell his wares. He thinks they can do it better than men, and cites the experience of an Indiana manufacturer, whose bright young woman on the recognition, and chronologically to head the list trade was dullest. "Are you willing to trust them of its kind. He admitted that the point had received considers tion and that all necessary safeguards would